COMMUNICATIONS.

[THE NEW NATIONAL Ena does not hold itself views expressed by correspondents. Well written an resting communications will be gladly received.]

Letter from Georgia.

AUGUSTA, April, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era : Senator Hill, in his speech as reported in "Globe" of the 20th instant, after extolling the intelligence, character, &c., of a certain colored man he met on the cars, takes occasion to allude to a certain other colored man "in his own State" possessing less than one-eighth African blood whom the Democrats of the Legislature of 1868 failed to expel on that account, and who holds a prominent position, &c., clearly referring to me, as I am the only man whom the Democrats failed to exclude in 1868, that holds at present a prominent position.

As to the quantity of African blood in my veins, I desire to state that it is no fault of mine that I have not more, and, if blame is be to a certain schoolmate and intimate friend of Mr. Hill, who had more to do with the matter than I had. It is true that the Democrats did fail to exclude me from the Legislature, but page 229 of the Journal of the Georgia House Representatives for 1868 will show that the motion to separate us from other colored men was made by Mr. O'Neal. of Lowndes county, and against the earnest protest of Mr. Beard and myself. It was made by the Republicans by reason of an old statute supposed by them to have been annulled by the adoption of the constitution of 1868, for the purpose of delaying and obstructing the Democrats in the consummation of their unlawful act, and accepted by the Democrats, that they might make the ultimate exclusion of the three excepted ones the more humiliating. They reached Mr. Beard's case and expelled him on the last day of the session, and would have expelled Mr. Davis and myself, law or no law, at the next session, had not General Grant been elected in the interval between the two ses-

It is also true, as Mr. Hill alleges, that I have stopped at hotels, and I do now, but have never proclaimed, while boarding at such places, that I was either a white or colored man, but have left my status to be determined by the class of people whose peculiar virtues have resulted in producing such an anomaly as myself.

I do not think that Senator Hill would be guility of alleging what is not true about any one, especially an humble individual like myself. I have too high a regard for the character of Mr. Hill to entertain such a thought for a moment, but when he charges that I passed for a white man until these troublous imes suggested to me that there was profit in being a colored man, I must at least say that some one has imposed upon the Senator and misinformed him respecting me. If going where I pleased and taking advantage of those accommodations offered all white men, and to which I believe every man entitled, without informing people as to my race, but allowing them to draw their own deductions. is passing for a white man, then I am guilty of that charge. Mr. Hill must have omnis cient power to divine that I embraced the cause of my race because "there was profit in being a colored man." The discovery of the secret motives which actuate the conduct of men, has been hitherto a power which was supposed to rest alone with the Almighty. mpted merely by mercenary principles. I would have found it immensely more profitable, when once recognized and known as a white man, to have continued to pass as one, as the smallest acquaintance with the political history of Georgia will at once disclose.

Take the matter of Federal offices in this State. Eighteen positions pay more than two thousand dollars per annum. The Republican vote is about 100,000 colored and 10,000 white-these mainly in the northern part of the State, where there are few, if any, negroes. Yet there is but one colored man in the State holding one of these pssitions, and that man myself, and secured not through the influence of men I had helped to place in

power, but by an agency outside of Georgia. Take the case of this Congressional District, (the 5th.) It is almost exclusively colored-so far as the Republican vote is concern-every white Republican being in office except one, and he having two brothers who are now holding positions, and having been only a short time out of office himself. I make these statements merely to prove to Mr. Hill that if I ever was a white man i would have been vastly more advantageous, (pecuniarily) for me to have remained so. Born a slave, but reared by an abolitionisterground railroad man-I was early taught the doctrine of the equality of all men. I drew my inspiration in early life from Sumner, Douglass, Phillips, Garrison, Purvis, and the host of noble heroes who fought for the abolition of slavery. I am charged with being a "pet" of Senator Sumner. If Mr. Hill means by that that I am devotedly attached to the noble champion of the rights of my race, he is correct, and where is the colored man-let him have more or less than one-eighth African blood-who does not revere and love Charles Sumner? If he means that I am a particular favorite of Mr. Sum ner, I am indeed glad to be informed of that fact, for then even the distinguished Georgia Senator might esteem it an honor to be

I am called an "agitator." I feel proud passage of a bill that should commend itself to the intelligent support of every true lover of justice and liberty. B.

L'eip, or we Perish.

MARION, ALABAMA, May 11, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era :

That the alarm and apprehension of Southern Republicans in regard to the apparent ence with which Congress regard bill to extend the provisions of the Ku-Klux act is not without foundation, appears from the following extract from an exultant letter ng Wilcox county, published in that ly proscriptive sheet, the Selma

Times, of the 9th instant : "With a large negro majority, manipulated amendments to the Constitution. But the clusively by some of the most unscrupulous Democratic party opposed each one of these

NEW NATIONAL ERA

VOL. III.-NO. 20.} WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1872.

Mr. C. N. Otey, of Raleigh, North Caro

lina, next spoke upon the different phases of

law a conglomeration of the relies of effete insti-

obscurity, and insisted more on faith in tenets

had been dwarfed and good writers driven

from the field by a set of selfish and preju-

Proscription of the colored race by the

whites and the more intolerable proscription

of themselves by their own color He ex-

horted them to get an education and money

which was the magical key which unlocks all

nearts and admits the possessor to the lord-

liest mansion. He dwelt upon the oneness

of humanity and said that what belonged to

to all men and there could be no distinction.

bons, neither learns nor forgets anything. The American Medical Association which assembled in this city yesterday commenced its session by ostracizing, not colored delegates only, which was censurable enough, but a number of white delegates, because they have affiliated with physicans of order.

they have affiliated with physicans of color. This is carrying the spirit of caste, born of

This is carrying the spirit of caste, born of African slavery, to a ridiculous extent, but more than this, it is a flagrant insult and wrong to medical gentlemen of irreproachable character, and whose abilities are at least

above the average. Some of the physicians thus denied admission to the association are

professors in the medical department of the Howard University at Washington, and are

we have the right to vote.

diced critics.

carpet-baggers in the State, with many of her citizens at first cold, depressed, and almost desperately indifferent under the overshadowing power of brute force, it did look, at one time, as if nothing short of a miracle could rescue the county of Wilcox from the grasp of her leech-like destroyers. But the feat has been accomplished. Overcoming the mountain of difficulties by which they were surrounded, the gallant Democracy of our sister county.

Speeches of Messrs. Rainey and country for consideration. He said for himself the civil rights bill. It is because we think the civil rights bill should pass, and can pass, dent was 5,716,788 of which Grant received 3,013,188; Seymour, 2,703,600. Grant's man heartly and in good faith to the colored American all the rights pertaining to citizenship; but until that day we cannot afford to divide upon minor issues. We must cling to divide upon minor issues. We must cling to the gallant Democracy of our sister county have overthrown their adversaries and se-cured almost exclusive control of their county

mark, the "negro majority" is confessedly large," yet "the feat has been accomplished." Let those who know the faithful devotion of "negro majorities" to the principles and leaders of the party that enabled them to begin, the noble Senator as he rises in his place in and upon whom they depend forever, secure to them an enjoyment of the rights to "freedom and the pursuit of happiness," to which they as well as all others born "free and equal" are entitled, account for the "accomplishment of this feat" so exulted over, in any manner but by the exercise of violence. intimidation, or fraud, if they can.

Nor are they satisfied with past "accom-plishments." Emboldened and encouraged by success, of which the above is but an instance, the Democracy propose by the same riolent means to continue accomplishing this to be attached to any one, I think it should feat of wresting from "large negro majorities" their right to self-government and the choice of their local officers, as witness the following from the Marengo Journal:

"The only element with which we shall be "The only element with which we shall be called upon to contend and from whom we shall meet opposition, will be the negro vote, which is conceded by all to be Radical, and if not properly controlled and managed will be dangerous in the coming election, simply from the fact that they have the strength to elect any ticket man, or set of men on when they any ticket, man, or set of men on whom they

may unite.

"The negro vote is what we should look
"The negro vote is what we should look to, and in order to control it, it will be the better, in our judgment, to postpone the attack until a short time before the election, and then go to work in carnest, resolved to carry the day.

then go to work in carnest, resolved to carry the day.

"In the next election we shall have to combat, not only the influence and strength of the Radical party in our immediate county and State, but the strength and influence of the Federal Government will be brought to

Let us hope the last three lines of this extract may come true to the extent of at least securing to us a full, fair, uninfluenced vote and an honest count. Can it be possible that Congress will adjourn without providing some means of protection from this "attack" which this proscriptive and violent minority propose to "go to work in earnest" to carry to success?

Gentlemen are very earnest and constan in their advocacy of Universal Amnesty, but how few are the brave, true men raising their voices as constantly for universal protection? That's the universality we want.

Give us protection, education, and a fair vote. We only want what the great Lincoln said our fathers meant the Constitution to secure to us, "equal chance for all."

No rebel is either disqualified or hindered from casting his vote, from exercising his full numerical proportion of influence in selecting our law-makers, making our laws, and nam ing the officers who are to enforce them, and

nearly all may hold office. Give us an "equal chance." Surely attention enough has been bestowed upon removing hindrances to their complete and free political action. Is it not our turn now? Surely protection from midnight burnings, whippings, and assassinations ought to be secured before any further attention be given to removing their only remaining alleged grievance, the

were then outered by an applied of the colored from the equal enjoyment of civil rights under which we have at least a method of protection, may be further extended, and we have some assurance of an opportunity to safely and freely exercise our rights of self-government. Let this be done and our congressment. Let this be done and our congressment and the transfer the congressment and instruction. In our o from its present corrupt and incompetent Democratic administration, purify our Legislature, secure the re-election of our plucky and esteemed Senator Spencer, and roll up for Grant and the cause of equality and human rights a majority of not less than ten A RADICAL.

Civil Rights Meeting.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 11, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era:

On Thursday evening last a large and en thusiastic meeting was held in the M. E. Church, South Washington street, to give expression to opinion on Senator Sumner' Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. The meeting was opened with prayer by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Davis. After which upon motion But principle has ever been my guiding star. G. W. Mitchell, Esq., was called upon to preside. Upon taking the chair he delivered an able and instructive address of which the following is a brief summary. He said the the duty of the colored voter in the coming Presidential election was never plainer. To him no other course was left but to support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. Perhaps white men could afford to experiment in President making, but colored men never. The speaker said that he was well aware of Greeley's past eminent services in the Republican party as the champion of the poor and oppressed, but he did not believe in following any man into the enemy's camp. A President is but the exponent of the party which elevates him to power. He must reflect the sentiments of those who constitute that party. We have their sentiments expressed every day on the floor of the House and Senate in opposition to this bill which of the title if, by agitating the wrongs suf-fered by my race, I can aid in securing the cans—so called—vving with Democrats. cans—so called—vying with Democrats.
Trumbull trying to outdo Bayard in opposition to what they are pleased to style the "Social Equality Bill," when each one of them knows that social relations can in no wise be regulated by law. The speaker dwelt upon the many indignities and insults to which colored ladies and gentlemen are alike subjected, how their rights are continually denied them, and the consequent neces sity of the passage of this bill. He said that if we grant to this new party all that they claim they are only following in the wake of the Republican party, and that too, at a great distance. They declare in their platform that they are opposed to reopening the questions settled by the 13th, 14th, and 15th

ship; but until that day we cannot afford to divide upon minor issues. We must cling to that party upon whose banner is inscribed every victory which freedom has won, and to which we are indebted for every right and privilege which we enjoy as citizens. He said he could not close without an allusion to said he could not close without an allusion to said he could not close without an allusion to the illustrious author of this bill, Hon. Charles Sumner. He imagined now that he could see Administration, and strengthen the trust of the masses of the people in the Republican the Senate, and saying, I offer this bill because party. The continued retention of power by that party is conclusive evidence that the affairs of the nation are managed for the best it is right. I could not rest upon my pillow to-night if I had done less. Doubtless Senaaffairs of the nation are managed for the best interests of the whole people. Any wide divergence from judicious policies, or want of integrity and wisdom in the administration of the Government, would speedily increase the present minority into a majority party, and wrest the political control of the country from the hands of the Republicans. The arguments frequently used by the "Liberals" that the Democracy is kept out of power on account of its record during the rebellion is only partly true. Its record was bad enough, and fastens a stigma to the Tesme of the organization, but any serious maladministration on the part of the Republican party would cause numbers of Republicans quickly to forget the past, and, joining the ranks of the tor Sumner considers the consciousness of having done his duty a sufficient reward, but said the speaker, that should not satisfy us. Our first obligation is unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, and to follow no man out of it; so long as our rights are in jeopardy. Secondly to remember those who have been true to us. And of that number Senator Sumner stands foremost. Let us then at all times, demand for him proper respect and consideration in the councils of the nation, and seek whenever possible, by all the means in our power, to elevate him to the highest position in the gift of the people, get the past, and, joining the ranks of the two and a half millions of Democratic voters, restore them to place and power. The fact that the Republican party retains the control always, however, within the Republican ranks. Mr. A. E. Ohear next followed in a well written and instructive address on "The Relations of the Family to Society." J. C. Relations of the Family to Society." J. C. even serve to strengthen the party, because the attacks of deserters are always violent, Mapin, Esq., was the next speaker. He urged the colored voters of Virginia to stand generally ill-founded, and speedily react upon themselves. They invariably deteriorate into by the old Republican party. Warning them in eloquent language against the consequences of another such Democratic victory as was the accession of Gov. Walker to power.

themselves. They invariably deteriorate into slanders, and, instead of injuring, benefit the party against which they are launched.

The Republican party was never so powerful as at present. Backed by an increasing majority of the people, its policy amply vindicated by a prosperity coextensive with the length and breadth of the land, it can afford to be agreessive. Pointing to a bistory of proscription in the American continent, its to be aggressive. Pointing to a history of unexampled brilliancy, and referring with satisfaction to the present high tide of wealth and happiness flowing in upon all classes of workings in the different professions, how it had put an end to research in medicine, and made and happiness howing in upon air classes or the people, it may be well to call stragglers, recalcitrants, and deserters to return to the ranks, and, if they fail to do so, warn them away from the Republican camp-fires. The existence of the Republican party was once the sole bulwark of the Union—the only sal-vation of the Republic and of liberty. Its continuance in power is no less necessary tutions and product of defunct ingenuities; how the church had elevated dogmas and creed into prominence, debased love and life into than in God, denied Christian fellowship to those on earth whom love expects to meet in continuance in power is no less necessar Heaven and casts out of the synagogues those now to the present and future prosperity of the nation than its existence in vigor an who rise to think, while Christ forgives those strength was then a prime necessity to the preservation of the Union.—Chicago Post. who stoop to sin; how that our literature

Douglass Institute High School.

BALTIMORE, May 8, 1872.

Messes. Editors of the Baltimore American : The pupils of the Douglass Institute High School, as noticed in the columns of your val-uable paper, gave a musical and literary entertainment last evening, a highly respect-able, and appreciative audience being present. The exercises, both musical and literary, re-flected high credit on the pupils and on their

one man in virtue of his manhood belonged He spoke of the white man's treatment of the Indian and showed how terrible a thing it is when the heel of the oppressor is upon

flected high credit on the pupils and on their instructors.

Professor Rowan has been laboring for several years in the interest of our lately enfranchised fellow-citizens, and, in point of education, has met with decided success, being now able to produce scholars both in the classics and mathematics that are second to none in our Monumental city.

Among those who favored us with recitations we mention the names of the following pupils: Masters Sanders and Thomas, whose excellence in the parts assigned them, "Cataline's Defiance," was difficult to surpass, Miss Sedonia Mahoney, in the rendition of "My Mother's Bible," was remarkably happy.

Master John Jordan was well received in his delivery of Patrick Henry on British Oppresthe neck. He said that this was a composite nationality and we ought to welcome all men as brothers in this great work of elevating our country; that we need not think to be supplanted by the Chinese in the occupation of labor, we could never be supplanted while The following preamble and resolutions delivery of Patrick Henry on British Oppression. Master II. Bishop's delivery of his piece "What is Time," reflected great credit on him as an elecutionist and scholar. I

negrect, mention the names of masters kerly, Wayman, Wright, Brightman, especially the latter's little sister "Miss Sarah," whose efforts were worthy of note. When all did so remarkably well it is a matter of impossibility to particularize; suffice it to say that the exhibition was a credit to the Institution and Professor Rowan with his corps of Professors, and also to the unpils who acquitted them. introduced in the United States Senate by Hon. Charles Sumner, and known as the Sup-plementary Civil Rights Bill, and believe plementary Civil Rights Bill, and beneve that its passage and proper enforcement will correct the injustice of which we complain.

Resolved, That we contemptuously reject the assertion that we are attempting to force ourselves into any one's society. We are well aware that social relations cannot be contempted by law. We only ask that we be

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully petition the Congress of the Uhited States to pass said bill.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to Hon. Charles Summer.

Mr. BINGHAM. That cannot be allowed to intervene here.

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The State Colored Convention.

-Physicians are presumably men of varied information and culture, and should there-fore be progressive. They should be abreast of the time, if not ahead of it. Especially Trov, May 9 .- The colored people's State of the time, if not ahead of it. Especially should they be above such a petty and contemptible prejudice as that against men of color. But unfortunately for the standing of the profession, and we fear, too, for the good of the people, whose health is in some measure in their keeping, it includes yet a larger element of old fogyism, which, like the Bourleys and the standard of the people when the standard of the them to support the Philadelphia nominations, and also the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the duty of every colored

must inevitably lead into the camp of the common enemy.

Resolved, That we are greatly endeared to the Republican party because in its ranks are to be found all that remains true to the everto-be-revered liberty and abolition parties, and because the Republican party, true to its baptismal yows, has in its existence not only suppressed the most cruel and wicked rebellion that ever cursed the land, but has forced traitors great and small, wherever and whose success forced traitors great and small, wherever and whose success

professors in the medical department of the Howard University at Washington, and are gentlemen whose judgment and experience would prove valuable to the body. The double objection was urged against them that they are professionally connected with both colored and female physicians. The refusal to admit them on such grounds is an insult to our civilization, and is a disgrace to the medical fraternity, of which the most catholic and liberal-minded minority cannot too hastily wash their hands. The world certainly moves, inasmuch as slavery has been abolish-Resolved, That we indorse the administra-tion of President Grant, and that we regard

hastily wash their hands. The world certainly moves, inasmuch as slavery has been abolished, colored men have been given all the rights and privileges under the law which white men enjoy, and women are now enable to acquire a thorough training in almost every branch of knowledge. But the doctors, or a majority of them, seem to have stood still while civilization has moved on and left them behind.—Philadelphia Press.

"Your children" said a Sunday school

majority of them, seem to have stood still while civilization has moved on and left them behind.—Philadelphia Press.

—"Now, children," said a Sunday school gentleman visitor, who had been talking to the scholars about "good" people and "bad" people—"now, children, when I am walking in the street, I speak to some people I meet, and I do not to others; and what's the reason?" He expected the answer would be. Because some are good and others bad," but, to his discomfiture, the general shout was, "Because some are rich and others poor!"

majority of them, seem to have stood still while civilization has moved on and left them national.

Resoleed, That we recommend to the Republican State Convention to be held at Elmination to the National Convention at Philadelphia as a delegate at large, and respectfully but earnestly appeal to that State Convention to recognize the respectability and influence of the colored Republicans of the State of New York by naming as such delegate William F. Butter, of New York, our chosen representative.

Mr. RAINEY. I desire to make a few remarks before the vote is taken on this bill.

A MEMBER. How long does the gentle-Mr. BINGHAM. I hope we will take a vote on this bill without any discussion. The Committee on the Judiciary have taken up no time to discuss it.

Mr. RAINEY. I do not want more than SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the gentleman will be allowed to pro-

ceed for five minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, there is no member on this floor who hails with greater satisfaction and gratification than myself a bill of this description, having for its avowed purpose the removal of those disabilities in. purpose the removal of those disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States upon those lately in rebellion. There are many who are under these disabilities for whom I entertain the highest respect and esteem. I regretted that their course of ac-tion in the past made it necessary for Congress to impose on them any disabilities whatever. It is not the disposition of my constituency that those disabilities should be onger retained on them. We are desirous. sir, of being magnanimous; it may be that we are so to a fault; nevertheless, we have open and frank hearts toward those who were ur former oppressors and taskmasters. We foster no enmity now, and we desire to foster none for their acts in the past to us, nor to the Government we love so well. But while we are willing to accord them their enfranchisement, and here to-day give our votes that they may be amnestied; while we declare our hearts open and free from any vindictive feelings toward them, we would say to those gen-tlemen on the other side, and also to those on this side who are representing more directly the sentiment and wishes of our disfranchised fellow-citizens, that there are another class of citizens in this country who have certain dear rights and immunities which they would like

rights and immunities which they would like you, sirs, to remember and respect.

The Republican members of this House will give their votes for the passage of this ammesty bill. The majority of them are also in favor of civil rights, which my people, the colored people, are desirous of having. We are in carnest about this matter. We are earnest in our support of the Government. We were earnest in the hour of the nation's perils and dancers, and now in our country. perils and dangers; and now, in our country's comparative peace and tranquility, we are in earnest for our rights. We now invoke you, gentlemen, to show the same magnanimity and kindly feeling toward us—a race long oppressed; and in demonstration of this humane and just feeling give, I implore you, give support to the civil rights bill, which we have been asking at your hands, lo! these

many days.

You will observe that when a bill is intro duced for the purpose of removing political disabilities, no parliamentary maneuverings are resorted to by the Republicans to impede

the passage of such a bill.

I want the House further to understand, and especially the gentlemen on the other side, that this apparent indifference and reticence on our part is not from any want of the knowledge of parliamentary tactics by which legislation is often retarded, and salutary measures hindered, but it is because we as disposed to facilitate and assist the further-ance of those measures we believe equitable and just to our fellow man; thus doing unto and just to our fellow man; thus doing unto others as we would they should do unto us. Now, in respect to the action of the Democrats, I regret very much to say that whenever a bill comes up here which is designed to relieve and benefit the outraged and oppressed negro population of this country, those whom I may strictly call my constituency, their apparent eagerness to defeat such desirable measures are perceptible on every hand, and are known to all. No vigilance or efforts were spared on their part to defeat the civil rights bill whenever it came up in its regular order. I hope, in the future, gentle-

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be and is hereby, directed to report upon the next call of their committee, a bill supplementary to the act to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication, com-

the ban of approbium, and that certain gen-tlemen in this House have attempted to class me among those who are immodest, because on a former occasion I declined to give my vote for amnesty, while at the control of the course in the interest of bureauty and able champion of our rights, Charles Sumner, who is doubly endeared to us by his consistent and manly vote for amnesty, while at the course in the interest of bureauty. Convention in session here to-day adopted an other citizens of the United States were deaddress to the people of the State urging prived of their rights under the Government. acted as I did in that regard not because had any feeling against those who were labor-ing under political disabilities but because I Resolved, That the duty of every colored desired that the magnanimous action of the citizen lies within the lines of the Republican party, and that any departure therefrom must inevitably lead into the camp of the hand in hand with the rightcous of the Government.

rebellion that ever cursed the land, but has forced traitors, great and small, wherever and whenever found, to bow in honorable submission to the majesty of the law; and not only because this great party has through its legislatures and its judiciary emancipated the American slave and clothed him with citizenship and political rights, but because it also has and does guarantee and vouchsafe to him and his, despite the opposition and protest of the Democratic party and its allies, the recognition of their manhood and a liberal share of the federal patronage under its control.

Trained and small, wherever and the monorable submission to the majesty of the luouse, really mean what they say for they know as well as I do that they say; for they know as well as I do they say; for they know as well as I do they rules to decide upon such questions—to act upon the civil rights bill, and let both bills go before the Senate for the sanction of that

it as being eminently wise, liberal, and statesmanlike, and as fulfilling our expectations of what a Republican Executive ought to be.

Resolved, That we will in the future, as we have in the past, support the regular Republican nomination when made, both State and national.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Resolved, That we recommend to the Resolved. That we recommend to the Resolved of the sum of that before the Senate for the sanction of that before the sanction of the sanction of the sanction of the sanction of that before the sanction of the sanction of the sanction of the sanction of that before the sanction of the

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bill which requires a two-thirds vote. It should stand by itself, and for one I propose to labor diligently to see that a civil rights bill is passed, and that can be done by a majority of the House. I demand the previous question.

ious question.

The previous question was seconded and he main question ordered.

The question was put; and (two-thirds toting in favor thereof) the bill was passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. I ask unanimous onsent that the following bill may be put

upon its passage:

Be it enacted, &c., That all political disabilities imposed by the fourteentn article of amendments to the Constitution of the United

States are hereby revoked,
Mr. PERCE. I object. We have passed
two annesty bills, and now I want a civil
rights bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. I move to suspend

the rules.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot entertain that motion, for the gentleman from Iowa holds the floor.

CVIIL RIGHTS.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I move that the rules be suspended, and the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiclary be, and it is hereby, directed to report, upon the next call of their committee, a bill supplemental to the act to protect all citi-zens of the United States in their civil rights and to farnish means for their vindication, commonly known as the "civil rights bill."

The question was put, and there were—ayes 9, noes 69; two-thirds not voting in fa-Mr. ELLIOTT. I should like to have the

eas and nays upon this question.

Mr. McCRARY. I will give way for that

arpose. Mr. ELLIOTT. I call for the yeas and The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was taken; and there were yeas 112, nays 76, not voting 52.

The Colored Men's Convention in New York State.

The following address was adopted by the convention of Colored Men held in Troy, New York, on the 9th instant: Mr. Butler, from the committee on ad-

dress to the colored voters, reported as follows: Fellow-citizens of the State of New York .

An important and interesting crisis in the history of the National Government has been reached, demanding your individual influence; your united and harmonious action. In a few months hence you will be called to assemble at the polis and cast your ballot for the Chief Mexicusts of the patien. the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Never in the history of the nation have graver interests been involved in an election than in the coming one.

All those grand issues originating in the late fearful conflict of arms, transferred by a victorious army to that field of bloodless conflict, where great ideas struggle for the masflict, where great ideas struggle for the mastery, are involved in the approaching con-

These momentous issues, rendered sacred by the blood of heroes; the memories of statesmen, and the devotions of a great party are dear to all who can appreciate a govern-ment, alike just and fair to all, but to none dearer than to colored men. Already pretty firmly fixed, by the faithful efforts of a great progressive party, and the successful adminis-tration of its true and tried leader, U.S. Grant, it needs but four years more of such efforts and leadership to insure for them a glorious crystalization and an induring permanency. It is at such a time, and under such cir-cumstances, and for the final accomplishment

cumstances, and for the final accomplishment of such grave results that you are for the first time since the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to cast your vote for the chief office in the nation. All your dearest inter-ests, as well as those of the Government, demand that your exercise of this great right and duty of citizenship shall have been most wise and fitting.

that the renomination and election of its
honored head will continue to be, as it already is, demanded by the spontaneous voice
of both—that party has watched every movement of the Administration, and searched
every nook and corner of the Government,
with the hope of finding some just cause of
complaint; failing in that, efforts have been
executed to be weak, subjective and rice
ened to sever his jugular vein. His daughter complaint; failing in that, efforts have been resorted to by weak, ambitious, and misguided friends, to sully the fair name and damage the brilliant prospects of our illustrious Chief Magistrate. But all efforts thus far have only served to show the people how far have only served to show the people how it the top of the provided the would defer the operation.

course in the interest of humanity; and while we may, as we doubtless do, heartily deprecate any seeming want of appreciation of his t. eminent statesmanship, we nevertheless see
I that it would be suicidal in our people to attempt to avenge either his real or imaginary wrongs by countenancing any division in our ranks, or allowing any confusion in our coun-cils which may be improved or taken advantage of by a common enemy to defeat the Republican party in a work so dear to the

sive party of the nation-with whose success or defeat our destinies are so intimately con-

It is all the more to be deprecated, be-It is all the more to be deprecated, be-cause many who are identified with that movement are men who, at other times, were true to the principles of the great party in direct opposition to which they are now com-bined. Let others contend for mastery; let even misguided friends fritter away their strength; for, whether victory or defeat is the result, their political and social condition is nermanently secured beyond the mostibility. is permanently secured beyond the possibility of any great change. But, until we have secured a permanent

position in the Government defying all efforts to change it, we cannot afford to withdraw our support from the Republican party, which has not only been true to us in the past, but is also the casket of our deepest hopes for the

future.

Faithful as has been the record of the can didates just chosen at Cincinnati, and many didates just chosen at Chiciman, and many who support them, we cannot afford to cast a single complimentary ballot in the coming campaign, while the nominee of Philadelphia bears the great Republican banner.

While the varied factions are shouting for their chosen leaders, let one unbroken sound come up from our ranks, "Philadelphia and victors."

victory WM. F. BUTLER,

URIAH JACKSON, WILLIAM RICH, ROBERT A. JACKSON, GERRIT S. LOGUEN,

RATES OF ADVERTISING. TRANSIENT ADVERTISING BATES:

The space of ten lines Brevier type cor laing square in this paper.

Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full

square.
All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a col-umn are computed by the square.
Advertisements insend for a less time than three months are charged transient rates.

NEWS CLIPPINGS.

-Croquet parties are already beginning to hurl mallet-dictions at one another in Massachusetts.

-The annual expense of protecting the six thousand inhabitants of Arizona from the In-dians is \$4,000,000. -About 50,000 orange and walnut trees

have been set out in Los Angelos county, Cal., since December. -The Denver and Rio Grande (parrow

gauge) Railroad is taxed to its utmost to a odate the freight demand. -B. Gratz Brown is a cousin of Frank

Blair. The extent and ramifications of that Blair family are perfectly wonderful. -It was very unkind of a cotemporary to say that if Mr. Greeley were nor

would be able to tell next fall what he knows about "a big beet." —An ex-Tribune proof-reader says: "If Horace Greeley had written the inscription on the wall in Babylon, Belshazzar would

have been a great deal more sacred than he

-Not long ago the New York Tribun "It is possible that we may too soon forget to honor the deeds of those who fought in the struggle for the unity of the country." Right, for once.

Engineer James Wood ran a special train from Rochester to Syracuse on Friday, a distance of eighty-one miles, in eighty-two minutes. This, for the distance, is the fastest

-In the Electoral College, of 357 votes The Electoral College, of 311 votes this year, the former slaveholding States will have 134 votes, the Western States 102, the New England and middle States 109, and the Pacific States 12 votes.

-The prizes offered in the Boston public schools for the best essay on the prevention of cruelty to animals were, without one ex-ception, taken by the girls, although the boys are, on an average, older.

-Miss Charlotte Ray has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. It has before now been re-marked that in that region, law, like matri-mony, was of the nature of a Lottie-Ray. -Several people who have answered an

—Several people who have answered an advertisement promising a "correct likeness of yourself, and your fortune told," for fifty cents, have received a three-cent mirror, and informed that they can tell their own fortunes by counting their money.

There is a curious Chinese proverb which says: "In a cucumber field do not stoop to tie your shoe, and under a plum tree do not wait to settle your cap on your head;" which means, if you do some one may think you are stealing the cucumbers or the plums. —The supposed assailant of Prince Bis-marck, Emil Westerfelt, kept in prison for some weeks and then released for want of evidence, has directed a petition to Parlia-ment protesting against the injustice, and claiming compensation from the Government.

-The police searched a saloon in Portland —The police searched a saloon in Portland lately, and found an arrangement which had just been used in which, by pulling a cord like a bell pull, four pitchers on a shelf would be tipped over into a tub of brine. Enough liquor was left in one of the pitchers to make a "search and seizure process," however.

-A father and his son in Houston county, Minu, were fighting prairie fire a few days ago; and at length became surrounded by the flames. They only escaped by running through them, and during this perious task the son fell twice from suffocation; but finally escaped. Both father and son were terribly burned.

-The Danbury News tells of a lady stranger who accosted a little shabbily-dressed had in that town: "Where is your home, my little son?" she asked. "I haint got no home," he answered. "Got no home?" she repeated, the tears standing in her ey "No, marm," said he, equally affected; board."

-The Russian Government lately negotiated a railroad loan in London to the extent of seventeen million pounds sterling, and on the strenth of this lean orders were placed with the English mills for nearly 200,000 tons of rails. It is this great demand from Russia which has stimulated the advance in railroad iron in England of late.

-A commissioner of deeds was somewhat non-plussed the other day. He asked a wo-man, whose acknowledgment of a deed he was taking: "Do you execute this deed without any fear or compulsion of your husband!"
"Fear of my husband!" exclaimed the irate
lady. "He—compel—me! You're a fool!"
And she swept indignantly from the office.

-Reports have been going the rounds of The ports are been going the rounnes of the press that Kossuth, who is now in his seventieth year, was living in extreme pov-erty. This is denied by a nephew and con-stant correspondent of the Hungarian patriot, residing in Iowa, who says that, while Kossuth is not rich, he has an income sufficient for all his wants and lives in comfortable

-An old lady in Toulon, France, whose husband was killed by a railroad explosion, while returning from the funeral of their son, who had been killed in battle, brought an action against the railroad company for dam ages. During the trial her counsel drew such a touching picture of the fate of her husband and son that she was taken ill and died be-

fore the suit was finished. -The report of the Secretary of War, lately transmitted to Congress, contains a statement of the number of colored soldiers enlisted during the late war. The total number en-listed was 178,975, of which 144,426 were slaves. The Secretary states that in ease the bill now pending before the Senate Military Committee passes, providing for the payment of bounty to enlisted slaves, \$2,000,000 will be required to pay the bounty allowed.

-- An irascible gentleman in Philadelphia writes to the *Press* of that city, that at the theater, on a certain evening, his view of the boards was obstructed, and thus his enterboards was obstructed, and thus his entertainment spoiled, by the immensely tall hat worn by a young lady in front of him. To see through it was impossible, and, owing to the ceaseless movement of the damsel's head, it was equally difficult to see round it. But now mark the maliciousness of the man! "I was positively rejoiced," he says, "when on leaving the theater I found that it was raining. The fair owner of the hat had no umbrella, and I knew that the obnoxious head-dress would be ruined." The man couldn't have been uglier if the hat had belonged to his wife, and he had been obliged to pay for it as well as for the new one. to pay for it as well as for the new one.